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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
MAIL DAY.
Contains one Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
per annum.

No 17,189.

號四廿月四年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
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No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS.
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
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BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passage Rates between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918.

	Dayboats.	Nightboats.
Saloon, Single	\$5.00	\$7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
And Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11 and Chinese Currency \$11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings.—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).

From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tans. Coor & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
\$23,970,387.
I.—Authorized Capital \$3,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II.—Fire Funds..... \$3,537,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds..... \$17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account..... \$28,250
\$23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch..... \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches..... \$2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department..... \$347,539
Other Receipts..... \$75,940
\$5,346,528
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CAR
6.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAY
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALFRED BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendio order accompanied by Bank Note.
JOHN D. TUCKER & SON,
General Managers.



OUR GIANT
LAVENDER
TALCUM
Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweet Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.
1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.
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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	CABLE LAYED 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 500 tons weight.
Tientsin Office: 40, Cantonment Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 200.
Shanghai Office: 301 Y. Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 6.
Brisbane Office: 101, Queen Street, Brisbane.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
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SMART
SUMMER SUITINGS,
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Serge, etc.

We have an Up-to-Date
TAILORING DEPT.
Fit Guaranteed
Price Moderate.
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 875 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of
Mrs. BLAIR.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LARGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

INCREASED TAXATION PROPOSED.

POSTAGE RATES RAISED.

London, April 22.

Mr. Bonar Law (Chancellor of the Exchequer) introduced the Budget in the House of Commons this afternoon.

A preliminary statement issued, shows how the Revenue compared with the Estimate for 1917-1918, namely:—

	Amount.	Increase.
Customs.....	£71,261,000	£ 311,000
Excise.....	88,872,000	8,822,000
Estate Duties, &c.....	31,674,000	2,674,000
Stamps.....	8,300,000	800,000
Land Tax.....	665,000	15,000
Income-Tax and Super-Tax.....	239,509,000	15,509,000
Excess-Profits Duty.....	220,214,000	20,214,000
Land Duties.....	685,000	285,000
Total Receipts from Taxes.....	613,040,000	48,840,000

Receipts from other Sources..... 64,195,000 25,205,000

Total Receipts from all Sources 707,235,000 88,635,000

The total Expenditure provided for in the 1917-1918 Budget was £2,290,381,000, and the Supplementary Estimates amounted to £17,725,000.

The Estimated Expenditure was £2,707,631,000.

The votes for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Munitions in 1918-1919 are merely a token. The other estimates of expenditure in 1918-1919 are:—

Civil Service £64,020,000, an increase of £2,805,000.

Customs, Inland Revenue and Excise £5,573,000, an increase of £324,000.

Post Office £26,141,000, an increase of £161,000.

Consolidated funds for Services £1,714,000, an increase of £19,000.

The estimated expenditure that will be charged against capital is £710,000, or a decrease of £249,000.

Old Age Pensions £12,085,000.

Ministry of Labour and Insurance, &c., £9,610,000.

Education £42,325,000.

STATEMENT BY THE CHANCELLOR.

Mr. Bonar Law, introducing the Budget, said it was the largest in the history of the world. He referred to America's financial assistance to the Allies and said his anticipations in that respect had been fulfilled, but, despite that, the British advances to the Allies last year amounted to £505,000,000, while the total of the American advances to ourselves and others were £950,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law said he had been in communication with the American Secretary of the Treasury concerning these complicated transactions. He had made suggestions which, if adopted, would lessen considerably the British burden, while not increasing America's total obligations.

Quoting figures of the revenue and expenditure of last year, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the deficit amounted to £1,889,800,000, which was covered by borrowing. Turning to the present year, he said that the estimates of the Votes of Credit for the year were £2,550,000,000. The daily expenditure was £6,990,000. If the proposed arrangement with America was effected, loans to the Allies would be £300,000,000 and to the Dominions £50,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law reminded the House how small the advances to the Dominions had been kept throughout the war, showing their great desire to conduct the war out of their own expenditure.

The Chancellor intimated that the expenditure was £2,972,107,000, and the revenue including additional taxation, was £482,050,000, leaving £2,490,057,000 to be covered by borrowing. The additional taxation proposed would be in a full year equivalent to 68 per cent. of the pre-war tax revenue. He had obtained a list of the assets of the nation, divisible into three categories: Firstly, the balances with our agents for debts and not loans due by the Allies, and foodstuffs bought, £375,000,000; secondly, land, securities, buildings and ships, £97,000,000; thirdly, stores and materials of all kinds, £100,000,000, making a total of £572,000,000.

Furthermore, we could at the end of the war count upon the Excess-Profits Tax producing an additional £500,000,000. The total war revenue raised up to the end of last year was £1,044,000,000 and at the end of the current year it would be £1,088,000,000. The financial strength of the country after five years of war would be greater than any body could have imagined. It constituted amazing testimony to the financial stability of the nation.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

The German war taxation, if the Estimates were realised, amounted to £285,000,000 against our £1,044,000,000. Their taxation was insufficient to pay for the interest on their debt. If we were placed in Germany's position, we certainly would think that bankruptcy would not be remote.

THE CHANCELLOR'S PROPOSALS.

Our duty was to levy as much taxation as could be borne without weakening the conduct of the war. The Excess Profits Tax would not be increased because we could get no more from it, and possibly we would get less.

Mr. Bonar Law proposed to make postage on Home letters, also to America, India and the Dominions 8d., and postcards 1d., yielding £3,400,000 this year. He proposed to make the stamp duty on cheques 2d., yielding £750,000 this year, realising a million for the full year.

INCOME TAX FURTHER INCREASED.

The income-tax would be increased by a shilling, yielding £11,250,000 this year. Income under £500 and Service pay would not be affected. Regarding the double income-tax within the Empire he proposed to adopt the principle of his predecessor, namely, that an extra shilling should not be charged when the double tax equalled 6s. The allowance respecting children would be extended from £700 to £800. The super-tax maximum would be 4s. 6d. instead of 3s. 6d. and the extension of the super-tax would begin at incomes of £2,500 instead of £3,000, yielding £6,250,000.

The yield from Tobacco this year would be £7,500,000. There would be a small additional duty on matches, yielding £600,000, also an additional 11s. 8d. on each cwt. of sugar, yielding this year £12,400,000.

A LUXURY TAX.

The Chancellor announced a Luxury Tax, following the French example, and asked the House to appoint a Select Committee to frame schedules defining the articles. The tax would be at the rate of 2d. in the shilling.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded by expressing his conviction that the House would examine the proposals with a full realization of the necessity and a desire to help the Government. He was perfectly certain that this country would bear the additional burden with the same spirit with which it bore sacrifice far greater than money.

(Continued on Page 16.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon when the subject resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 Shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 183 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive. Dated the 18th day of April, 1918. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a Duplicate Certificate of Sixty Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1900 for shares numbered 3877/3884 and dated 11th January, 1900, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

DRY-CLEANING.

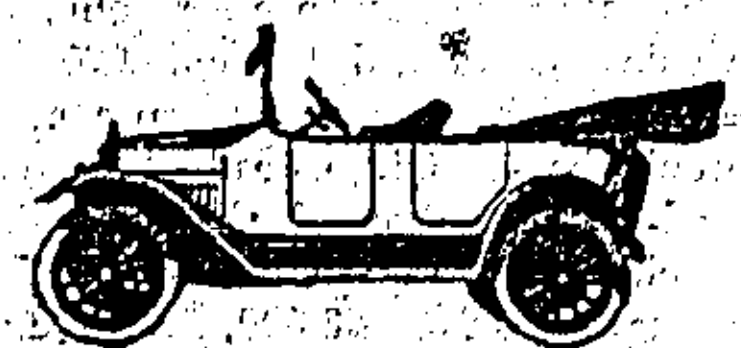
BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silverfish, grease spotting, etc. The trifling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE EASTERN DYEING AND DRY-CLEANING CO., J. N. MEHTA, Agent.

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METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.

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TANG YUK DESIGN

the late SIEN YING.

14 D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW, 1918.

THE above SHOW will be held at the Race Course on SATURDAY next, the 27th inst. Judging will commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

All Exhibits must be on the Show ground by 12 o'clock.

Admission \$1. Ladies Free. Soldiers & Sailors in uniform free.

The Band of the Middlesex by kind permission of Col. Ward & Officers, will be in attendance.

Magnificent Poultry entries. All the best specimens of the Dogs of the Colony.

G. W. GEGG, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 365

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Work-shop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to X. Y. Z. C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, resident or daily, to look after 2 children of 7 and 8 years.

Apply—Mrs. GALE, 109 The Peak.

Hongkong Mar. 28, 1918. 292

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED have Removed to No. 71, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL near corner of Pottinger Street.

WING SUN & CO., High-class Tailors and Outfitters. Tel. 467. Hongkong, April 13, 1918. 327

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA. Telephone 230 & 185.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES. A Variety to suit all Tastes. OXFORD SAUSAGES. CAMBRIDGE. PORK. BEEF. BOLOGNE HEAD CHEESE. BLACK PUDDING. WHITE. &c. &c. &c.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location. All Electric Traction, Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Bells and Sanitary Plumbing. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

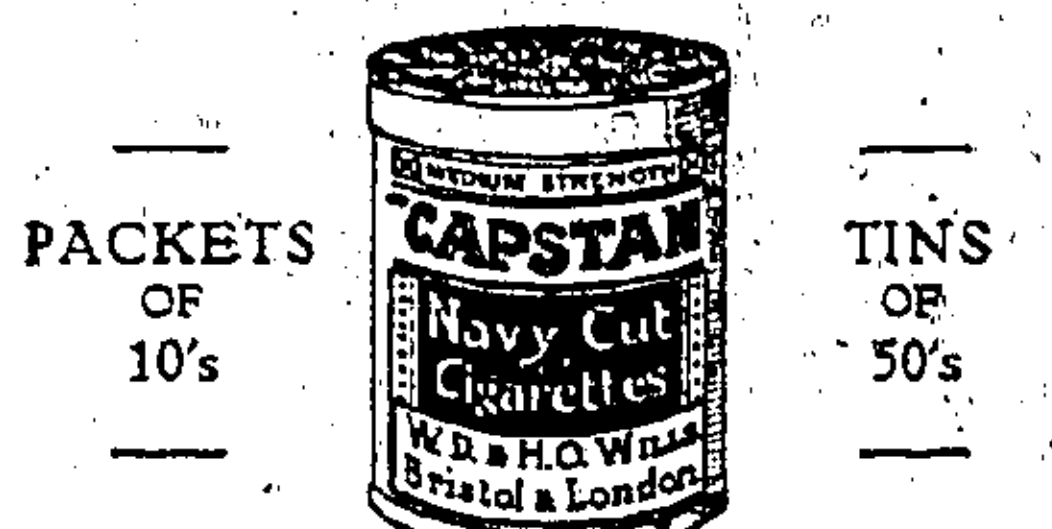
Telephone 378. Telegrams Address: VICTORIA. J. W. TOWELL, Manager.

THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS



PACKETS OF 10's TINS OF 50's

"Capstan" Cigarettes are sold in the following packings:—

Cartons of 10, Oval packets of 20, Airtight tins of 50, also

MAGNUMS in tins of 50 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd

SIR ALFRED KEOGH.

HIS WORK FOR THE ARMY.

The retirement of Sir Alfred Keogh from his position as Director-General of the Army Medical Service at the War Office to-day, to resume his position as Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington, provides an opportunity for a review of his work as Director-General.

The humanitarian side of this work—the care of the sick and wounded of our Armies—has elicited, as it deserves, the fullest measure of recognition by the Press generally. In no campaign has such exceptional care been devoted to the welfare of sick and wounded men, nor has any other war ever produced a measure of scientific medical aid at all equal to that now provided for our Armies on every front and at home.

The civil medical profession has been drawn upon for this assistance to the fullest extent, but this humanitarian side is, after all, per se, by no means the more important side of the work in the Royal Army Medical Corps. The preservation of the health of the Armies in the field, embodying as it does the maintenance of the strength of the Army, is the larger achievement.

Sir Alfred Keogh—himself a victim to typhoid fever in South Africa—was much impressed by the 57,000 casualties which occurred in the South African campaign from typhoid fever alone, and during that war he became a member—and not the least influential member—of Mr. Brodrick's (now Lord Midleton) Committee for the reorganization of the Army Medical Service. In that capacity and in those subsequently of Deputy Director-General and Director-General of the Army Medical Service, to which he succeeded, he especially devoted his attention to the education in the principles of sanitary science, not only of the members of the Medical Corps itself, but the combatant officers. It was due to his influence that the School of Army Sanitation, where these

officers undergo courses of instruction, was instituted. He was instrumental also in the provision of Sanitary Assistant Directors of Medical Services with Armies in the Field, a Specialist Sanitary Officer on the staff of the generals of each Command, and in the formation of the Territorial Force Sanitary Companies. The effect of this has been the production of an intense rivalry among medical and combatant officers to maintain the sanitation of the Army at the highest possible pitch, and the introduction of devices for sanitation of such ingenuity that on more than one front they have been collected in museums for the education and assistance of all those interested in sanitary matters.

In the Napoleonic wars, 97 per cent. of the deaths were due to disease. In our own South African campaign 63 per cent. of the deaths were also due to this cause. In all the present theatres of war the percentage of deaths from disease does not amount to 4 per cent. The far-reaching extent of these figures will be understood better perhaps by a reference once more to the 57,000 typhoid casualties in the South African campaign. Had the experience of that campaign (in which the strength of the Army rarely exceeded 200,000) been repeated in France, the casualties from typhoid fever alone would have succeeded half a million, and it must be borne in mind that the conditions in France in regard to that disease were far more likely to be productive of an epidemic than those in South Africa. The figures mean the equivalent of the addition to the strength of the Army of half a million men. They mean more than that; they mean that the health of these men has been preserved, and that the nation owes its personal debt of gratitude to Sir Alfred Keogh for the measures which he has taken to secure the relief from anxiety in regard to the health of its husbands, brothers, and sons, and the provision for the possibility of their return at the end of the war in the vigour of full health.

The medical statistics show that the health of the Army at home is at the present time better than that in ordinary peace time, that of the Army in France better than the average peace-time rate, while in no other theatre of war is there any need for anxiety in regard to disease, even though in some of these theatres some diseases are endemic.

Anti-typhoid inoculation has done much for the prevention of typhoid, but this alone without other extensive sanitary measures could not have produced the results which have been achieved. Everywhere any suspicious case of infectious disease is invariably reported to Headquarters immediately, and at once investigated by one of the many travelling laboratories available. Carriers of disease are eliminated by this means, and removed for the avoidance of further infection.

It is to this thoroughness and keenness of the R.A.M. Corps that the splendid organization for the maintenance and preservation of health has been built up, but the architect of the structure was Sir Alfred Keogh. He it was who initiated the practice of teaching the combatant officers the first principles of sanitary science, a practice never before existent in any army; and it is to his prescience that the creation of the means for sanitary specialisation is due. The thanks of the Army and the nation will go out to him for the result. Westminster Gazette.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real, rich, red blood—and plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain-nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.25

WHY TAKE SALTS

or other disagreeable purgatives when Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, do all that is necessary.



dispel constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, clear the complexion and purify the blood. Of chemists, or post free 30 cents the box, J. W. Williams Medicine Co., 98 Bechen Road, Shanghai.

INTIMATIONS

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers High Class English Jewellery

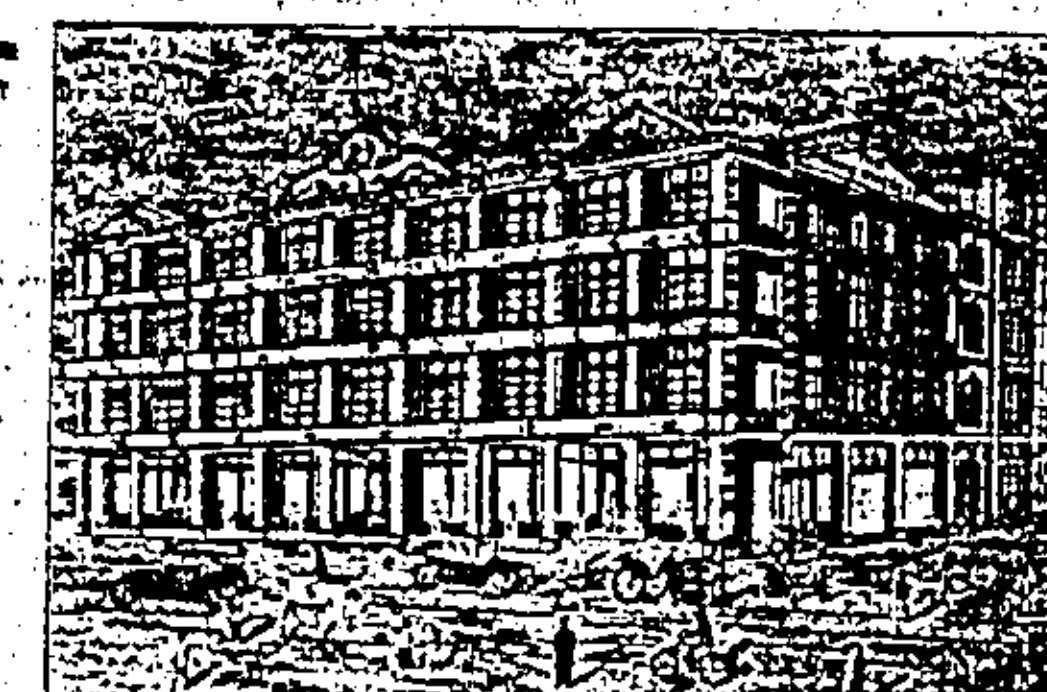
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER HULL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	NUMBER OF SPRINGS
A. WILSON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	120	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210	70	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	70	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	220	70	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220	70	10	10	10
TALBOT STREET					
Commercial Dock	400	80	10	10	10
ASHHEAD					
Hope Dock	100	30	10	10	10
Patent Dock	100	30	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

Telephone No. 6

Address: Registered to the Chief Manager.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
FRIDAY,
the 26th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Raincoats, Alpaca Jackets, Cotton Suits, Jackets, Trousers, &c., several Tweed Suits, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Sundries.
Also
A number of GENTS' STRAW HATS, (all new goods).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 346

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
FRIDAY,
the 26th April, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at 58 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Top and 2nd Floor),
SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained.
On view from Thursday, at 2.30 p.m. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 350

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES PUNCHARD deceased, to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 29th April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One GALVANIZED IRON SHED,
And
A QUANTITY OF
GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING,
&c., &c.
situate at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon.
On view Now.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 349

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from T. K. DEALY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 5th May, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE BOOKS,
including Books on Shakespeare, "Transactions of the New Shakespeare Society," Tisot's Illustrated "Life of Christ," the Works of Swinburne, Tenyson's "Pater, Dowden, William Morris, Edwin Arnold, Dickens, Meredith, &c., &c., &c., many French Authors including Victor Hugo, George Sand, Lamartine, Maupassant, Zola, Poldan, Lemaitre, Theuriet, Bazin, Regnier, Francis Jammes, &c., &c., &c., Works on General Constitutional and Legal History, Books on Mathematics, Science, a miscellaneous collection of Latin and Greek Classics, several well-known Dictionaries (French, Italian, Portuguese, Greek), Books by authoritative writers on Russia, Egypt and Palestine.
And
One LARGE BOOK CASE.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Saturday, 4th May.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Apr. 22, 1918. 347

AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
FRIDAY,
the 26th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS' SUNDRIES,
Comprising:
Hair Wash, Cold Cream, Powder, Soaps, Brushes, Combs,
And
A quantity of Damasene and White Metal Goods.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 352

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
MONDAY,
the 29th April, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 1, Aimal Villas, (Corner of Austin Avenue and Kimberly Road),
THE SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
therein contained.
Comprising—
Large Hallstand, (Powell make), Upholstered Sofa and Chairs, Pictures, &c.,
Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstands, etc., etc., Bath Room, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.
Also
ELECTRIC FITTINGS and CEILING FANS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 353

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES PUNCHARD deceased to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 29th day of April, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES
Situate at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1104 and Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1105.
The Properties consist of—
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1084.
This Lot has an area of 154,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 26th day of November, 1901 subject to an annual Crown rent of \$860.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok afore-said and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1105.
This Lot adjoins Lot 1, has an area of 45,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 26th day of November, 1901 subject to an annual Crown rent of \$258.00.
Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,
Solicitors,
9, Queen's Road Central
OR TO
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers,
8, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, April 16, 1918. 330

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st May, 1918, at 11 a.m., at No. 9 Fair View, Nathan Road, Kowloon,
THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained.
Comprising—
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Extension Dining Table, and Chairs, Glass Ware, Lamps, Dinner Service, &c., &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, (practically new), comprising Double and Single Beds, Brass-mounted and Teakwood Beds, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Bookcases, Benches, &c., &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Cabinet Gramophone and a large number of Records.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 347

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following article is by Mr. Ray Ovid Hall, Alexander Hamilton Institute, Former Principal of the Peking School of Commerce and Finance:

The most remarkable thing about American trade with China is that it is talked so much about. For there is little about the trade statistics to fire enthusiasm. Before the war our trade with China totalled barely more than our combined trade with Montenegro, Albania, and Serbia, and was considerably less than that with the three Scandinavian countries. And especially should our China trade seem dull to those who gauge the profitability of foreign trade by excess of exports. We always buy from China more than we sell her. In fact, during the decade preceding the war our imports fluctuated between 16 and 25 millions, establishing no positive trend either upward or downward. In 1914 our sales to China were only one and a third per cent. of our total exports. In 1915 Sperry, Roebuck and Company sold about seven times as much as we exported to China. Facts are sometimes said to be cold; these are frigid.

Though China is a purchasing nation with an "unfavourable" balance of trade, and though we are a selling nation, we normally buy about twice as much from her as we sell to her. China the buyer and America the seller simply do not get together.

GOOD WILL—NO BUSINESS.
When we consider the exceptional good-will that the Chinese bear toward Americans, the skimpiness of our sales is surprising. A Chinese street song, composed after the punitive expeditions of the Powers in 1900 and still sung by the coolies of North China, clearly expresses this good-will. Its jingling refrain runs something like this—

"The Americans are all right;
The English are pretty good;
It is only the Germans that
are the bad old hen's eggs."

As the song suggests, the ledgers of other nations trading with China contain their own private balances of good-will, but Uncle Sam is the chief holder of this intangible asset.

The milder retaliation by the American troops after the Boxer excesses is only one of numerous acts that have won for us the supreme good-will of the Chinese. The remission for educational purposes of a large part of our share in the crushing indemnities levied upon China after the Boxer Uprising is also gratefully remembered by millions of Chinese to-day. We were the first to recognize the new Republic in 1911 and the second to approve the commercial treaty of 1902. Thrice have we stood foremost among the Powers willing to accede to China's request for an increase in her customs tariff held to be about two and half per cent. *ad valorem*. By treaty, while Japan with other Powers has twice obtained fully blocked the reform. The refusal of President Wilson in 1913 to support American bankers in a seizure of the Chinese treasury, and the acquisition of the temporary rulers of China a usurious monopoly of loans expressed again our definite desire to maintain a free and united China.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
THE VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising three pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as
"TUSCULUM"
and garden and tennis court thereto attached.
IN ONE LOT
Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 22,750 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.
Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,600 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. DEACON & LOOKER
DEACON & HARSTON,
1 Des Vaux Road Central,
Tender/Solicitors,
OR TO
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1918. 346

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1 Des Vaux Road Central,
Tender/Solicitors,
OR TO
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1918. 346

10 PER CENT. OF CHINA TRADE.

Brutal as it might be our net good-will in China, the fact remains that before the war our dealings with that country amounted to less than 10 per cent. of its total foreign trade. Is good-will of this sort so very weighty after all? Japan found it an appreciable factor in spite of the fact that her total dealings with China ordinarily double ours. Her long series of high-handed acts in China culminating in her ill-conceived twenty-one demands resulted in an effective boycott by which she immediately lost millions of trade, turned from her markets thousands of prospective customers for a long time to come, and invited retaliation in the erection of scores of competitive plants by Chinese. Japan appreciated her loss when it was too late. Her change of Cabinet and policy toward China has been regarded by the Chinese as an attempt to change the "leopard's spots."

France also found the good-will of the Chinese people a valuable asset. When on purely technical grounds she forcibly seized the Laoshikai area adjoining her concession at Tientsin last year and imprisoned a squad of Chinese policemen on duty there, Chinese patriots made a run on French banks, deserted the employ of French firms, and raised a boycott that will cost the traders of France more than the stolen mud-flats will ever yield anyone.

Goods will not sell themselves in China any faster than elsewhere. The main reason why we have not increased our sales there is evident: our merchants have relied chiefly on agencies. The manager of a kerosene company once told our commercial attaché that in the old days when his oil was sold through an agency "a prospective purchaser would have to knock down whole office forces of underlings to get his requests to headquarters." This company later put its own sales organization into the territory, and its sales increased ten-fold in five years.

AGENTS IN THE FIELD.

Mark Twain's humor of science, observing that the dragon of ancient Germany spat fire, slew the reptile with a fire extinguisher. As his reward he claimed not the King's daughter, as was the custom at that period, but a monopoly of eye-glasses for Germany. A virtual monopoly almost as valuable, that of printing bank-notes for China, has been maintained by a salesman who has for years observed at close range every move of the Chinese dragon. Few of the huge orders begged by this representative ever would have gone to his plant had it studied the situation from a vantage-point 12,000 miles away.

Having an agent on the field has often proved of value in other ways. An order from native mines near Changsha for two huge boilers was promptly filled by a firm in America. The boilers were rushed off on flat cars and in due time set down at Changsha. There it was found that the roads out to the mines were so bad that the boilers had to be taken apart and put on small carts. Delay, waste and vexation ensued.

Some months ago the writer was informed by an American dealer in rattan furniture at Canton that the business had been ruined by the phenomenal rise of freight rates on the Pacific, the ton being determined by measurement in this class of goods. Even while the dealer was speaking, exporters of a similar product from Hongkong were solving the difficult problem of knocking down their rattan furniture. They now ship ten pieces to the ton instead of four as formerly. This solution might or might not have been devised from this side of the Pacific. Again, to one not on the field the reason why dicta bones promise to succeed while adding machines do not may not be at all obvious.

A rich harvest has been reaped by those Americans who, after 1914, learned the requirements of cheap window-glass for China. The require-

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
"GALESEND," 109 THE PEAK, 6 Rooms.
Apply C. H. GALE
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage.
Hull
Length, water-line 19' 0" over all 35' Beam
Draft
Motor "Scipio," Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1918. 27

ments for the blue dyes that give the throngs of China their predominant colour have been met by Americans only since the beginning of the war. Adaptation is the soul of foreign trade. Who in America would think of the need of a special pedal arrangement for the sewing machines to be used by women with "lily" feet? China offers fortunes to inventors and promoters of machines suitable for the substitution of cheap labour. China's industrial needs will never be learned from this side of the Pacific.

The methods of the Standard Oil Company and the Singer Sewing Machine Company, with their large sales forces on the spot, are admirable examples of adaptation to requirements. The bright calendar of the former company, with its symbolism of American-Chinese harmony, its suggestion of cheapness in the carefully tumbled profusion of Socony products, its gaudy tin lamp (for some time distributed free), and its simple reading matter makes an instantaneous and universal appeal. The easy payment plan of the Singer Company, and the establishment of sewing schools where instruction is given free of charge have resulted in large sales.

Need of intimate contact with the Chinese has been met by Germany and by England in the establishment of schools in Shanghai and Hankow for the teaching of business Chinese, a practice that might well be followed by others in the effort to supplement knowledge of China and the Chinese that even long residence in the country leaves too scanty.

First-hand knowledge of the people and the country is the first requirement of a healthier Chinese-American trade. We have an incomparable advantage in China's good-will, and should follow it up with an intelligent adaptation to requirements.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE EMPLOYS CARRIER PIGEONS.

The novel use to which carrier pigeons are used in America is illustrated by the following, which we take from the *New York Herald*:

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, today sent a message by carrier pigeon to Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor of New York. She expressed regret that she would be unable to accept an invitation, also received by carrier pigeon, to attend the military and naval meet in New York next week.

Miss Peggy Baker, five-year-old daughter of the Secretary of War, presided at the formalities attendant on sending the pigeons to New York. She carried the pigeons from the White House to the great yard and liberated them at eleven o'clock. Half a dozen motion picture cameras clicked away as she let the pigeons go.

"Mrs. Wilson is very sorry that she cannot attend the military meet," the message read. "She wants to tell you so, and to send her good wishes."

First one pigeon was started, then three others with the same message. The flying was under the direction of the Signal Corps of the Army to show the value of pigeons in carrying messages.

"The tests prove the practicability of a pigeon carrying service between the cities of the Atlantic seaboard," said Major Frank J. Griffith, in charge of the pigeon service of the Signal Corps.

TO LET.

TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE No. 41 The Peak, for the Summer months.
Apply—
C. McI. MESSER,
Police Office.
Hongkong, April 19, 1918. 344

TO LET.

TO LET.
RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 343

TO LET.

TO LET.
NO. 3 CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 310

TO LET.

TO LET.
OFFICES in York Building.
LUSTILIGH, 27 The Peak.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE ENTRY for very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 16 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 304

TO LET.

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four rooms, bath, and kitchen.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FURNACE CO., LTD.,
Aldrich Building,
Hongkong, August 24, 1917. 303

INTIMATIONS

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For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce. Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.

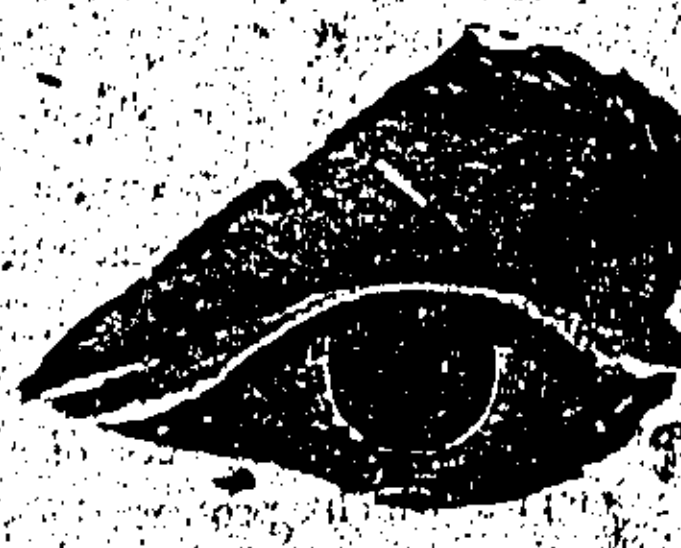
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and Produce Agents.

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



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"White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.

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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

LINE ADVANCED SLIGHTLY AT ROBECC.

LONDON, April 22, 10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Hamel and south of the La Bassée Canal, opposite Cambrai.

The enemy captured an advanced post north-westward of Festubert, which has already changed hands several times.

We advanced our line slightly at Robecq, taking 68 prisoners.

Our artillery engaged hostile infantry assembling in this neighbourhood.

LOCAL FIGHTING TO OUR ADVANTAGE.

LONDON, April 23, 1.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We took 60 prisoners as a result of a successful operation last night northward of Albert, improving our position. We also captured a number of prisoners in the Robecq and Wytschaete areas in local fighting, which was to our advantage.

We raided trenches and reached the support lines in the neighbourhood of Fampoux.

Hostile artillery was active westward of Albert on the bulk of the front from southward of Nieppe Forest to eastward of Ypres.

Our artillery engaged concentrations in the Villers Bretonneux sector and in the neighbourhood of Serre.

THE INDOMITABLE COURAGE OF OUR ARMIES.

DIVISIONS ACQUIT THEMSELVES WITH CREDIT.

LONDON, April 22, 2.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a supplementary report, says:—

During the first two days of the enemy's offensive southward of Arras the Twenty-First Division maintained the positions at Epehy against all assaults and only withdrew under orders, when the enemy's progress southward necessitated the withdrawal. Before withdrawing, it inflicted great loss on the enemy, and the German official reports acknowledge the bitterness of the fighting.

The Twenty-Fifth Division in close support when the attack opened was sent immediately into battle in the neighbourhood of the Bayonne-Cambrai road, but were not dislodged from any position, though they were constantly attacked.

A SUCCESSFUL DAY FOR BRITISH AVIATORS.

LONDON, April 23, 12.50 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

There was better weather yesterday, greater activity and incessant bombing on the whole front.

We dropped over 28 tons of bombs on the Thourout railway station, on Menin, Armentieres, Chaulnes and other targets.

Our low-fliers fired thousands of rounds.

Enemy machines appeared in great numbers, but they were not aggressive.

We brought down 13 and drove down six machines out of control. Five of ours are missing.

The pilot of one of the enemy machines brought down was Baron Biechteler.

Our night-fliers dropped 94 tons of bombs on Peronne, Armentieres, Bapaume and also the railway junction of Chaulnes.

All our machines returned.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A GOOD DAY IN THE AIR.

LONDON, April 23, 1.10 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—

There was nothing except some what lively artillery action in the Montdidier-Noyon region between the 20th and the 22nd.

Five enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down. Sixteen were shot in our own lines, badly damaged.

Our machines dropped 40,000 kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, camps, and aerodromes at St. Quentin and elsewhere, and caused fires at the railway stations of Chaulnes and Astfeld. We blew up an ammunition dump east of Gisors.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 22, 10.35 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—

Enemy attempts to cross the La Bassée Canal north-westward of Bethune failed.

We captured 88 English and 22 mine-throwers northward of Albert.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, April 23.

A French Macedonian communiqué states:—

There is great fighting activity on all sectors.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

ITALIANS INFLICT LOSSES.

LONDON, April 22.

An Italian official report from Macedonia states:—

We inflicted at dawn on Saturday heavy losses on the German advanced posts, one of which was destroyed.

LABOUR OF WAR PRISONERS.

GERMANY DELAYS DESPATCH OF RUSSIANS.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.

Germany's determination to retain the labour of the Russian prisoners of war as long as possible is reflected in an official statement to the German Press that the immediate return of the Russian prisoners is impossible. Their return can only proceed very slowly and must extend to a long period, owing to the tax the war makes upon communications.

The statement finally refers "to the possibility of the prisoners preferring to remain in Germany."

GERMAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIA PROMISES BETTER TREATMENT.

LONDON, April 22.

A wireless Russian official report states:—

Russia has informed Germany that orders had been issued in internment camps to prevent acts of violence amongst prisoners of war differing politically, and also to assure officers the prisoners the privileges that they possess in their own country.

Moreover, officials have been instructed to renounce all agitation against the political constitution of Germany and her allies.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED SHORTLY.

LONDON, April 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Home Rule Bill would be introduced immediately, but he could not give the date.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR WHISKY.

LONDON, April 22.

The Press Bureau states:—

The Food Controller has fixed the maximum price of whisky at 80 per cent. under proof at 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. per bottle, according to quality, and a proportionate reduction for lower strengths.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

RAW COTTON PRICE FIXED.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

A Bill fixing the maximum price of raw cotton at 20 cents per pound during the war has been introduced in the Congress. It empowers President Wilson to reduce or raise the price at his discretion.

EXCITING MOVEMENTS ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, April 23.

The Cotton Exchange had another exciting day.

After some Japanese support values broke from 125 to 165 points, under heavy general selling, then rebounded from 60 to 80 points, but again slumped a hundred points on the introduction of the Bill fixing the price.

After a rally of 50 points, induced by heavy covering, the Market closed steady.

STABILISATION OF SILVER QUOTATION.

350 MILLION DOLLARS TO BE MELTED.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Government's Silver Bill has been passed in the Senate, which has inserted an amendment providing for the melting of 350 million silver dollars instead of 250 million, as originally provided.

THE SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 23.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver Report states:—

Owing to proposed legislation in the United States possibly involving the stabilisation of the silver quotation there at a high figure, the Market here has developed considerable firmness.

Shanghai exchange has somewhat improved, but the quotation still keeps below the silver parity.

A MAIL STEAMER IN DANGER.

STRANDED IN A SQUALL.

The following report is taken from the Singapore Free Press of the 8th inst:—

A mail making for Singapore on Saturday night went ashore in a squall on the west coast about 10.45 p.m. During the night there was a very strong S.W. gale, which drove the vessel further on the bank and she took on a dangerous list. She had a large number of passengers on board and these were gradually finding refuge on the Dutch ships recently requisitioned and now at the wharves, the others coming ashore practically with only what they had on. Craft of many sorts were sent out to the assistance of the vessels, which is one of the finest of her line.

A PASSENGER'S ACCOUNT.

"Somewhere about half past ten I left the Smoking Room and went to the cabin where my wife had already retired. On D deck, I had just changed into my pyjamas when the squall came up. The vessel at once took a list to starboard, not a big one, but a decided one. This gradually increased slowly, as I suppose the water got in through the submerged ports until at last we were almost standing on the cabin wall on board. On opening the big square port I felt the rain come pouring in, the shelter of the deck above, the promenade deck outside the cabin being lost at that angle. It seemed to fall almost perpendicularly, so the list may be imagined. Meanwhile things began to break loose, the wind howling and a pretty heavy sea being up. We got into the first saloon and the men started helping the women and children up the steeply angled staircase. Three of the starboard boats were soon lowered and dived with women and children, the task of getting them down the 20 odd feet fall being a difficult one. We were then told to get to the port side, where we clung to the rails and the vessel seemed to right herself a bit. At two a.m. the light was better and a sea was had calmed and wind fallen. It was a dreary wet fall daylight, when the first rescuing vessel came alongside. A living chain of men handed the women and children through the passages that had to be traversed in order to get to the stern launch, but it was got away safely about daylight.

The ship was laden with passengers, including a considerable number of Chinese. These last behaved very well, and the staff with which the ship was provided were soon in the water.

The position of the ladies was worse. Most of them had retired and hastily rescued were exposed, insufficiently clad, to the heavy rain and wind. The list on the ship made even the shortest journey a perilous one, and the uncertainty as to the position of the vessel, whether she was on a ledge of rock or sand bank, and might slip off into deep water, added to the apprehension. Some of the poor women were quite worn out with the exertions and exposure to which they had been subjected.

Another ship which came up making for Singapore after the mail had anchored further out, and she came alongside at day break and stood by the mail.

As the passengers landed many found accommodation in the Dutch ships in Empress Dock, and a staff of cooks and provisions were promptly despatched in the early morning to attend to the wants of the shipwrecked.

A large number of her passengers was accommodated with temporary quarters in public buildings in town, whilst many others were individually received privately.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

Last night's performance of "The Witness for the Defence," a play in four acts by A. E. W. Mason, will be remembered by all who were present as one of the best examples of what the local amateurs can do in the histrionic art when they really give their minds to it.

The Theatre Royal was packed to the doors, and amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and Miss Iris May. On his arrival at the Theatre His Excellency inspected a guard of honour which was drawn up outside the Theatre. It was composed of the Saiyungpoo School, the Y.M.C.A., Queen's College and Victoria College Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade under Mr. Ho Leung.

The curtain rose precisely to time and the first scene—a tent in Rajputana—was so beautifully set as to call forth a round of applause. It was supposed to be the temporary abode of an Indian Civil Servant who was bordering on delirium tremens. The time was night and, with a single light in the centre, leaving the corners in deep shadow, the scene was excellently adapted to the atmosphere created by the acting.

The second scene, the library of a country gentleman's house, was no less cleverly set and it also drew a round of applause.

The play itself is of a dramatic order. An Indian Civil Servant, Stephen Ballantyne (Mr. W. Sinclair) has reduced himself to the verge of delirium tremens, which accentuates the state of abject terror in which he lives, owing to the fact that he is in possession of a photo of an Indian criminal who, he thinks, will kill him to regain possession of the photo.

In the first act we see Stephen Ballantyne and Stella his wife (Mrs. W. Logan) in the tent at night, and a glimpse is given of the awful life the wife has to endure. Stephen invites a tourist passing through the district to dine at the tent, and during the dinner the husband's brutal conduct follows the wife to leave the table. The tourist (Henry Thresh), unknown to the husband, happened to have been in other days a lover of Stella, and this made it all the more difficult for her to bear the brutal treatment to which she had been subjected by her husband in Thresh's presence. Thresh, without revealing his former acquaintanceship with Stella, upbraids Ballantyne, who attempts to excuse his conduct by reason of his possession of the photo and his fear. He asks Thresh, who is going to England, to take charge of the photo, which he does. After a brief talk with Mrs. Ballantyne, her husband not being present, Thresh takes his departure. Then Ballantyne returns and commences to bully his wife, and she, in desperation, takes up a rock rifle and here the curtain falls.

The next scene is the library in the house of Mr. Hazlewood (Mr. M. S. Northcote) at Little Beding. Two years are supposed to have elapsed and during that time Mrs. Ballantyne has stood her ground for the murder of her husband, whom she was accused of shooting with the rifle in the tent. She has returned to her home in England at Little Beding, and she falls in love with Richard Hazlewood (Mr. McQuade) son of the somewhat eccentric country squire. Related to the Hazlewoods are a lawyer and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Pettifer (Mr. H. W. Bird and Mrs. Thornton), and naturally the subject of Mrs. Ballantyne's trial is discussed. Robert Pettifer is not convinced by the evidence of the trial of Mrs. Ballantyne's innocence of the crime. At the last moment in the trial, Henry Thresh appeared as a witness and made a statement suggesting that Richard Ballantyne was shot by an Indian, giving the details as to the photo for the motive, and this secures Mrs. Ballantyne's acquittal. Mr. Pettifer states he would like to question Henry Thresh, who was not unknown to him, in a professional capacity, as to certain parts of the evidence and to see him confront Mrs. Ballantyne, and under the pretext of a common interest in miniatures, Thresh is invited to Hazlewood's house where he is questioned regarding the trial and the final satisfaction of Mr. Pettifer. Thresh later sees Mrs. Ballantyne alone and taxes her with the true details of the incident in the tent. He thinks (he really does) that his husband has ought to confess to Richard Hazlewood if she intends to marry him. Finally, she confesses to Thresh that she shot Ballantyne and promises to tell her lover, but she at the same time informs Thresh that she has already secretly married him. She also intimates that she would kill herself if Hazlewood threw her over after the confession, so great was her love for her new husband. In the last scene, we have the whole company together and the confession. Richard Hazlewood stands by Mrs. Ballantyne and explodes the bombshell to his father that he is already married, and, no matter what his wife has done, he intends to stand by her and so all ends happily.

Mr. W. Sinclair as the brutal and drunken Stephen Ballantyne acted his part in a most convincing manner and did not fail to inspire the audience with a feeling of repulsion that such a man in ordinary life would invoke. Mr. L. Lees as the famous barrister and former lover of Mrs. Ballantyne, acted his part to perfection and played up to the letter to the last word. Mr. M. S. Northcote, acting the part of the somewhat eccentric country gentleman with very decided opinions usually the opposite to those generally held, was both amusing where he was called upon to be so, and also carried the air of fussy seriousness which his part called for, without overdoing it but retaining a perfectly natural attitude throughout. Mr. W. McQuade in the part of the country squire's son in love, was excellent at times, but in the final scene of the play could make his role more convincing. Mr. H. W. Bird played the part of the successful and elderly country lawyer in a really professional style and he carried out a piece of character acting in a manner that would be hard to equal even by a professional actor.

Mrs. W. Logan's portrayal of the woman driven to desperation, was everything that could be desired. She had a most difficult part and she played it through to the end with triumphant success. No phase of her acting could be regarded as extravagant. Mrs. Thornton, as the wife of the lawyer, although she did not have a great deal to do, created a good impression of her histrionic gifts. Mr. W. Charters and Mr. G. McGregor made two exceedingly life-like Indian khiltungars in the first act, and later Mr. Charters carried out the part of Butler to the letter. The services of the prompter, undertaken by Mr. T. Bowen Partington, were never called upon and the play was certainly one of the most successful ever given in the Colony either by professionals or amateurs.

Great credit is due to Mr. Sinclair who produced the play, and he was fully rewarded for his labours by the manner in which the piece was acted.

High praise is also due to Mr. W. A. Cornell who attended to the scenery, which contributed so much to the success of the play, and to Mr. Denman Fuller for the artistic manner in which he carried out the lighting effects.

At the close of the performance, Mr. H. P. White auctioned off the furniture and fittings, details of which will be found in another column.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY'S THANKS.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—On behalf of the Committee of the "Society of St. George" we desire to take this early and public opportunity of extending our grateful thanks to all those whose whole-hearted support whether in "Tombola Spill" work, or "Street budge selling" made the splendid result obtained possible.

The labours of the Ladies Sub-Committee have been prodigious and a special word of thanks is due to Mrs. Stubb and Mrs. Ede and many Ladies who assisted them, for the tremendous efforts put forth in either branch of these special appeals. Behind both, and especially the "Spills," has been an enormous amount of willing service which only one "behind the scenes" can properly appreciate.

The Committee further desire to record their keen appreciation of the wonderful result obtained, under Mr. Sinclair's supervision, of "The Witness for the Defence" which was rehearsed and produced when "Pinkie and the Fairies" had perforce to be abandoned as the result of the prevailing epidemic, in a little over three weeks.

The "Edition de Luxe" of Louis Rasmussen's War Cartoons was bought by me, as one of a syndicate, representing a few members of the Hongkong Club who felt that such a valuable and historical collection, should remain in the Colony and desired to present it to the Club Library where it will shortly be on view.

In conclusion, we desire to pay a well-deserved and heartfelt tribute to Mr. Bentley, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sandford the Hon. Treasurer to the "War Bond" Committee, whose very heavy labours still continue, and Mr. Ramsay, the Hon. Treasurer to St. George's Day Special Appeals.

Arduous "executive" labours do not appear in the limelight, but they are none the less essential to success and richly deserve recording.

To the over-generous public of Hongkong who have so royally contributed, we tender grateful thanks. We believe that their splendid support was not so much due to the well-organised and instant appeal as to the increasing recognition of the absolute necessity for greater and still greater support of all War Charities, especially in view of the recent big German offensive in the West.

In this belief, we respectfully look forward to the full amount required to fill the "War Bond Drawing" appeal.

C.W. Home messages of Greetings and Good Wishes were received from Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin and cordially reciprocated.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

P. H. HOLYOAK, President.

N. J. STARR, Vice-President.

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(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—May I be permitted to take up some of your space?

I am writing as one who has taken the keenest interest in all the proceeds connected with St. George's Day and I feel compelled to mention Mrs. Ede's name. It has been one of the greatest privileges I have had to work with her, although I have only done a very small part. From the beginning she has simply worked devotedly and so unselfishly, making everything such a pleasure for everybody, that everyone equals. No one can conceive what a work this Tombola scheme has been.

Mrs. Ede is one who always works so quietly, she always knows how much she does. There is a tendency in this Colony for some to have their names always in the paper. From the beginning of the War Mrs. Ede has been a most loyal and enthusiastic worker. This scheme has entailed very little expense, thanks to Mrs. Ede's organising powers. I hope for the sake of those who are privileged to come in contact with her she will have the strength to take, as on this occasion, the greatest part as far as a woman is concerned in giving. I dare not give my name as she is weary from publicity, but I am one of many many who share these sentiments.

ONE WHO TOOK THE KEENEST INTEREST IN EVERYTHING.

(We are glad to publish this tribute for we know it is thoroughly deserved.—E.)

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right in no time, they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is used for the deep-seated cough of the adult or the croup, and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BUTCHERS BATTERY.

Thursday, 25th April—

7.10 a.m.—Right Half Company. Lay-

ers' Class only.

Friday, 26th April—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Lay-

ers' Class only.

8.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. New

Layers' Class only.

The following N.C.O.s and men have

passed the D.R.F. Examination held by

the I.G.

Right Half Company:—Form, Rome,

1.10.18. Douglas, Carroll and Bailton

and Gars. Edmond, Purves, Fletcher,

Skew, Brewer and Boza.

Left Half Company:—Sergeant, Frith and

Gars. Boulton, Bateman, Hadden, Wil-

son, Cornack and Ripley.

Orders for Engineer Company by

Captain W. Russell.

10th to 26th April—

E. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.

Parades as per posters posted at Head-

quarters. Engineers drivers at 6.30 p.m.;

electricians at 6.45 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Butchers:—J. H. Hall.

Lieutenants:—Capt. James.

Stationers:—2nd Lieut. Marley.

Instructions for N.C.O.s and men of

the Infantry Battalion attached for

duty.

Class 1 at Butchers at 8.30 p.m. on

Monday and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Butchers at 8.30 p.m. on

Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lieutenants at 6.30 p.m. on

Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants.

Overseas and Dursons, R.E., Corp. Day

and 2nd Corp. Norris, H.K.D.C., at

Butchers; and Staff Sergeants, Barclay and

White, B.K., and Staff Sergeant, Williams,

H.K.D.C., at Lieutenants.

Details of duties at Lieutenants from 17th

to 30th April, is posted at Headquarters

for information of all concerned.

Pay and travelling expenses for March

may be obtained on application at Capt.

W. Russell's Office.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by

Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

A "Company."

Thursday, 25th April—

5.30 p.m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons

on Polo Ground. Hongkong resi-

dents will parade at the Cricket Club

at 5.30 p.m. and proceed by tram to

Canaway Bay. Company drill.

Dress, drill order.

"B" Company.

5.30 p.m.—Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons

on Polo Ground. Hongkong resi-

dents will parade at the Cricket Club

at 5.30 p.m. and proceed by tram to

Canaway Bay. Company drill.

Dress, drill order.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Thursday, 25th April—

5.10 p.m.—Drill at Headquarters. The

following men only need attend:—

Pter. Field, Irvine, Labrum, A. C.

D. Logan, C. T. Logan, McKenna,

Piquet and Stapleton.

ROCKET SECTION.

Thursday, 25th April—

5.30 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables.

Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Friday, 26th April—

5.30 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters.

Dress, clean fatigue.

RECRUITS.

Friday, 26th April—

5.15 p.m.—All units except "D" Com-

INTIMATIONS

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

7291 A Perfect Day ... Tenor

7292 A Somewhat Voice ... Duett

7318 When You Come Home ... Tenor

7319 In an Old-Fashioned Town ... Tenor

7320 I know a lovely Garden ... Tenor

7321 Island of Dreams ... Duett

7322 Because ... Tenor

7323 An Evening Song ... Duett

7324 British Boys ... Tenor

7325 God keep you Safe ... Duett

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THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef, Sirloln—Mei Lung Pa ... lb. 24

Prime Cut ... lb. 24

Corned—Hain Ngau Yuh ... lb. 23

Roast—Shin ... lb. 24

Brast—Ngau Nam ... lb. 20

Scop—Toog Yuh ... lb. 20

Steak—Ngau Yuh Pa ... lb. 24

Steak Sirloln—Ngau Lam ... lb. 30

Sausages—Ngau Chung ... lb. 26

No. 1 ... lb. 26

Bullock's Brains—Ngau No per set ... lb. 50

Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each ... lb. 10

Tongue, corned—Hain Ngau Li ... lb. 10

Head—Ngau Tai ... each 100

Heart—Ngau Sam ... lb. 13

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin ... lb. 10

Foot—Ngau Keuk ... each 10

Kidneys—Ngau Yuh ... lb. 10

Tail—Ngau Mei ... lb. 10

Liver—Ngau Koo ... lb. 13

Tripe (underside)—Ngau Tai ... lb. 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tai ... lb. 10

Matton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai ... lb. 26

Leg—Yeung Pei ... lb. 26

Shoulder—Yeung Shau ... lb. 24

Saddle—Yeung On Yuh ... lb. 18

Pigs' Chittlings—Che Chong per set ... lb. 25

Brains—Che No ... per set 25

Feet—Che Keuk ... each 12

Fry—Che Chap ... lb. 15

Head—Che Tai ... lb. 20

Heart—Che Sam ... each 10

Kidneys—Che Yuh ... each 10

Liver—Che Koo ... lb. 13

Port Chop—Che Pal Kwai ... lb. 24

Leg—Che Pei ... lb. 26

Loins—Che Hau Yuh ... lb. 28

Fat or Lard—Che Yuh ... lb. 21

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung ... lb. 60

Tail Keuk ... each 12

Heart—Yeung Sam ... each 12

Kidneys—Yeung Yuh ... each 12

Liver—Yeung Koo ... lb. 13

Sucking Pigs, to order—Che Tai ... lb. 25

Such, Beef—Shang Ngau Yuh ... lb. 26

Mutton—Shang Yeung Yuh ... lb. 28

Veal—Ngau Tai Yuh ... lb. 20

Sausages—Ngau Tai Chong ... lb. 20

Lard—Che Yuh ... lb. 21

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yuh ... lb. 19

Bream—Pui Yuh ... lb. 21

Canton Fresh Water Fish ... lb. 13

Carp—Li Yuh ... lb. 15

Catfish—Chik Yuh ... lb. 12

Oatfish—Mun Yuh ... lb. 20

Crabs—Hain ... lb. 23

Oatfish—Mun Yuh ... lb. 20

Dace—Wong Mei Lap ... lb. 10

Dog Fish—Tui To Sha ... lb. 10

Dace, Conger—Hoi Man ... lb. 18

Yellow—Wong Sin ... lb. 20

Frogs—Tin Kai ... lb. 32

Garoupa—Shek Pan ... lb. 40

Gadgou—Pak Kap Yuh ... lb. 18

Herrings—Tio Pak ... lb. 18

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap ... lb. 22

Labrus—Wong Fa Yuh ... lb. 22

Loach—Wai Yuh ... lb. 22

Lobsters—Jung Ha ... lb. 20

Mackerel—Chai Yuh ... lb. 32

Monk Fish—Mong Yuh ... lb. 12

Mullet—Tui Yuh ... lb. 18

Oysters—Shang Ho ... lb. 14

Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yuh ... lb. 16

Perch—Tan Lo ... lb. 20

Pike—Fa Pau Fong ... lb. 16

Plaice—Pau Yuh ... lb. 28

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong ... lb. 26

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong ... lb. 26

Prawns—Ming Ha ... lb. 30

Ray—Pai Fa Sha ... lb. 10

Rock Fish—Shek Kung ... lb. 13

Rosch—Chun Yuh ... lb. 22

Salmon—Ma Yuh ... lb. 34

Shark—Sha Yuh ... lb. 38

Skate—Po Yuh ... lb. 10

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Tai ... lb. 30

Capon—Lai ... lb. 32

Capon, Large—Sin Kai ... lb. 28

Duck—Pai ... lb. 28